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INTERESTING DETAILS

SEAT OF WAR NARRATIVE OF THE

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Incidents of the War.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

&c., &c., &c.

plains of Chalmette, and in various other battles, by the side of the Illustrious Jackson—acted as aid of General Taylor in the bloody fight of Buena Vista. We are greatly indebted to him for many particulars of this hard fought battle.

General Taylor had fallen in love, at first sight, with the position at which he finally made his stand—at Buena Vista. His movement towards Agus Nueva was merely a ruse to decey the enemy into the field which he had selected for his battle-ground. As soon as M'Culloch's men, who were invaluable as scouts, informed him of Santa Anna's approach to Agus Nueva, General Taylor quietly broke up his camp, and fell back to his first-love. Buena Vista. This position was admirably chosen. It was at the foot of a mountain, or rather of two mountains, between which ran the road through a narrow valley. On his right was a deep ravine, which protected that flank more effectually than half a dozen regiment could have done. The left of General Taylor's line rested on the base of a mountain. The road in the centre was entrenched and defended by a strong battery, in front the ground was uneven—broken into hills and deep ravines—well adapted to the mode of fighting suited to our volunteers, and by its peculiarities supplying the disadvantage of a great inferiority of numbers.

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. The engineers and officers were seen flying over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. The engineers and officers were seen flying over the distant hills. At their appearance he volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. The undertaking, as it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks

several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill. In a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thing, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Captain Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were existed with a panie, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adj't. Gen, Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardiec, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsone style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy-not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying or

style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colone fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemynot however before he had killed one of the cowardly uniscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this galiant regiment. Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an esceptite ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy. They were coon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 lancers and hussars, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immevable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and, wheeling, fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. All Re charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, and one of Arkansas cavalry, against a large body of the enemy's cavalry, with like res

ity and presumption of such a message, and replied that he would expect Gen. Taylor to surrender in an hour, or he would destroy all his forces. Lieut. Criticulen's reply, which we have already given—"Gen. Taylor never aurrenders"—terminated the interview, and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

Sants Anna took three small pieces of our artillery, which, under Lieut. O'Brien, had been posted too far in advance to be be covered by our infantry. All the gunners were shot down, and when the guns were captured there was not soldier left to man them. One of these pieces was an old Texan 6-pounder, which, during the Texan Revolution, had done good execution among the Mexican ranks. As to the flags he boasts of having taken, they are very probably mere company markers, which were dropped on the field and picked up by the valiant Mexicans. His Excellency of the War Department, to whom Santa Anna has sent these trophies, will no doubt be sorely disappointed in the size, texture, and beauty of these standards. Mexican pride is easily satisfied when such feelb ementees of their prowess and valor as these console them for so inglorious a defeat.

All the officers on our side, in this hard-fought battle, distinguished themselves. The details of the battle were confided to Gen. Wood, who nobly justified the confidence of his commander and brother-veteran, by the confidence of his command was constantly engaged in the disposition and which has been summable in the deposition for the flag of the disposition was a miracle satisfied the conset. It was a miracle satisfied the conset of the many disposition was a summable of the much. Brig General Lane, also showed himself to be a brave and capable officer. Although wounded early in the action, he kept his horse until it closed, and never fo

save the very pertinent reply that "he was only waiting for Gen. Santa Anna to surrender." The Mexican returned hastily to his lines. This message proved to be a ruse to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conapicuous white horse, pering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorite point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the surgestion of his staff that old white was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At surrise on the 22d of February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense thumbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry, seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers, feen. Wool led the main body in perron, and was seen from the point which General Taylor and Mr. Criterion of the general disagragement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our flowers were always in the advance, leading their troops related the foot of a hill. In a deep ravine, but he officers were always in the deviance, leading their troops related the foot of a hill. In a deep ravine, by a fire, which helped to confirm the sissue of the care when held to confirm

exclaimed, "By G—d. Mr. Crittenden, this will not dothis is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer, sir;" and with this he clenched his teeth and kuit his crow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the general, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame—In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies, with such regularity and deadly aim, that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the old general, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fiere glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his rivited gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of earnage. When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza.—"Hurrah for old Kentuck," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself, and rishing in his saddle—"That's the way to do it; give them h—l, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride, he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship; but it must be borne in mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoe and bloodshed, those

use the name of the God of Battles with some degree of familiarity.

[From the Washington Union. April 2.]

As every incident connected with this memorable conflict, as remarkable for its result as for the disparity between the opposing forces, must be interesting to our readers, we have endeavored to group together some of them, as caught from a hasty conversation with the interesting and gallant volunteer aid of General Taylor, who was a witness of the whole scene.

The pass of Buena Vistais about one and three-quarters of a mile wide, the road being in the middle. Gen. Taylor's right rested upon the road, and was so protected by the broken nature of the ground as to be secure against any attempt to flank him on that side. From the road to the mountains on the left is 700 to 800 yards, the first half of the distance being a good deal cut up by short ravines, running to the road. Beyond the heads of these ravines the plain extends to the mountain, which is steep and almost inaccessible. On this plain the battle was mainly fought. Most of Washington's battery was planted on the right, to defend the road. Bragg's and Thomas's batteries, and others, were on the plain, and were used with tremendous effect upon the enemy, whose dense columns had at one time approached so near as to threaten, by their mere weight, the complete overthrow of our army, when a destructive fire from Bragg's battery appeared to open whole streets through the solid masses in front, and to bid defiance to any nearer approach.

ry appeared to open whole streets through the solid masses in front, and to bid defiance to any nearer approach.

In the meantime, the superior numbers of the enemy had passed our left fiank, while their artillery endeavored to maintain a raking position upon us from the foot of the mountain. Some 1500 of their cavalry, berides infantry, had got around in that direction, and maintained a severe conflict for a time. General Taylor directed Lieutenant Colonel May, with four companies, to charge this large body of cavalry; but when he got within about one liandred yards, the enemy fied, and the infantry in that quarter was soon after seen in full retreat. This was about 2 o'clock, and General Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden with a flag of truce, to ray to the commander of these retreating forces, if, they would surrender, he would not fire on them. Mr. C., on horseback, with his interpreter, soon overtook the rear of the retreating party, and after passing many of the stragglers, was required to stop, which order was enforced by the presentation of a gun, until the interpreter explained.

They were then blindfolded, and carried forward, Mr.

to stop, which order was enforced by the presentation of a gun, until the interpreter explained.

They were then blindfolded, and carried forward, Mr. C. occasionally inquiring for the officer in command of that corps. They as often said, "a little further on;" and at one time, when he refused to proceed, an officer told him he could not be answerable for the consequences from his own men if he did not go on to Santa Anna. When he reached, the latter, in a cort of ravine, below the fire, ton the plain, Mr. C. soon informed him that his errand was to, the officer in command of the retreating body, and not to himself if After a while, a tremendous flourish of trumpets and instruments was the signal for the bandages to be withdrawn from their eyes, when Santa Anna demanded the surrender of General Taylor never; surrenders." An officer present, who understood English, explained to Santa, Anna the nature of the answer, when he said, "then, both armies are in the like condition," or words to that effect.

Mr. C. then asked for a conductor that he might return. When he reached the plain again, the two armies seemed engaged in a tremendous struggle, and after

thing leave of his conductor, he made his way back to the conductor, he made his way back to contain the process peeff them the first own or his conductor, he made his way have been been peeff them the first own or his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff them the first own or his conductor has been been peeff them the first own or his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff them the first own or his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff them the first own of his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff them the first own of his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff them the first own of his conductor has been been peeff to the his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff to the his conductor has been peeff to the his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff to the his conductor has been peeff to the his conductor has been peeff to the his conductor has been peeff to the his conductor. The his conductor has been been peeff to the his conductor has been peeff to the his con

General Scott will not quarter his troops in the city, foreign the first outside, and it the castle may be reduc-ed. His army, will then, of course, retire to the moun-tains, leaving at Vera Cruz only a force sufficient to act

tains, leaving at Vera Cruz only a force sufficient to act as a garrison.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 26.]

We find little in the Mexican papers which has not been embraced in our correspondence. We note, however, a few words in regard to New Mexico and Chihuahua. The papers speak freely of a late abortive conspiracy in New Mexico. They counted upon rising upon our troops with six thousand men and annihilating them. They attribute the discovery of the conspiracy and the arrest of the principals engaged in it to Vigil Alarid, towards whom they show no mercy. They complain loudly of the successes of "the Yankees," as they call us, and hope to succeed better in their next conspiracy. If one could trust Mexican accounts, they would make the situation of New Mexico critical.

A messenger who had been despatched from El Paso to Santa Fe for artillery and reinforcements, betrayed his trust and carried his despatch to Chihuahua and gave them to the government. They know that their capital is threatened, and their sole hope of safety is the arrival of aid from the South. On the 30th of January the reinforcements on their march from the South for the defence of Chihuahua had not reached that city. There were there seven hundred regular troops, three hundred armed countrymen, and four hundred more were expected from the vicinity. They had, too, thirteen pieces of artillery—four pounders and sixes. Yet this force was considered totally inadequate to the defence of the town.

Durango is still ravaged by the Indians. The details are without interest, but show a lamentable state of affairs. By the way, the Indians of New Mexico are said

affairs. By the way, the indians of New Meacons to be as disgusted with "the Yankees" as the Mexicans themselves.

We annex another letter from our correspondent in the squadron:—

U. S. Squadron, Annon Lizardo, March 3.

Gen. Ampudia, on the 29th of January, addresses to his companions in arms, from San Luis Potosi, a short vindication of his conduct at Monterey. He avova his intention of publishing, as soon as circumstances will permit, an elaborate manifesto, supported by official documents, after the court of enquiry has terminated. This court, he says, has been postponed against his wishes, in consequence of the absence of certain generals at their respective posts. He says that although he was in the disgraceful action of Palo Alto, he can declare that he did not for a moment abandon the thickest of the combat; he challenges any one to deny the truth of this assertion, or that he exactly obeyed his orders, even to making a retreat against his judgment. He contrastis his own conduct somewhat invidiously with that of Arista:

making a retreat against his judgment. He contrasts his own conduct somewhat invidiously with that of Arista:

"In Palo Alto our force was somewhat superior to the enemy—demoralization reigned in their ranks, and enthusiasm in ours; whilst at Monterey, the personal of the opposing army was double our own, since it is sufficiently notorious that 11,000 men engaged us, and in the convention of generals and chiefs of brigades it was brought to light that we could on our part count only 4,000 men capable of fighting in the open plain. To this it must be added that all the advantage stood in favor of the invaders, the victory depending in a great measure on the merale of the combatants. Comparing, then, the result of one action with the other, it will be apparent that in Monterey our arms came off with honor, after having freely avenged the blood split on the 8th and 9th of May, it being kept in mind that we lost only 450 men altogether, and that our enemies suffered 8 loss of 2204 dead and wounded; and as an incontrovertible proof of these as—itions, let it be remembered that the American Government disapproved of the conduct of Gen. Taylor, appointing Gen. Scott, of the same rank, to supersede him in the command.

"I would have completely routed the invaders if the

Government disapproved of the conduct of Gen. Taylor, appointing Gen. Scott, of the same rank, to supersede him in the command.

"I would have completely routed the invaders if the 4th brigade, amounting to 2200, had arrived at the theatre of operations at the time the Supreme Government had promised, as I held it clear it would form our reserve at Saltillo; and also, if my orders had been obeyed, to take from the enemy, as was possible, 1600 mules, transporting provisions and munitions of war."

After going on to say he has no other patrimony than his honor and the pay of his rank, and that he has nothing to leave his sons but the good name which from tender years he has held unsustained, he appeals to his fellow-citizens to do him justice and shut their ears to the calumnies of his enemies, with the understanding that at an appropriate time he will prove by unquestionable documents that he did his duty at Monterey.

La Epoca of February 11th discusses the subject of removing the seat of government from the city of Mexico. This appears to have been a favorite plan with the federalits for many years. It is thought that the power centralized in Mexico jeopardizes the freedom of the departments, and the proposition to remove the government to some smaller, place meets with much favor from those now in power. Gen. Ventura de Mora and the malcontents at Maxatlan have returned to their allegiance to the present government, and, having given up the scheme of dictatorship, have received a full pardon.

Californians, and fall back on the main body without returning their fire, he succeeded in decoying the enemy (who, thinking the Americans were about to retreat, and that they were also without cannon) close up to the main body, which was formed in a triangle, with the guus hid by the men and loaded with grape and cannister, when the wings were extended, and a most deadly fire opened upon them. The only report we have of it yet, is the report of the Californians themselves. They state that they lost in killed 100 men, and more than that number wounded, besides about 100 prisoners. The poor horses suffered severely. Many of these people in arms had signed an obligation not to take up arms during the war, and were on parole; they will no doubt be hung. Stockton is much enraged, and threatened, when he went from here, to execute severe vengeance on them if they had shed American blood.

At Santa Barbara, one hundred and fifty mounted and well armed Californians attacked Lieut. Talbot, one of Fremont's young officers, who was left in charge there with ten men; they were quartered in Robbins' house. The house was surrounded, and they ordered to surrender unconditionally. Talbot refused to surrender unconditionals, and the barached his men through the hills, just back of the mission, followed all the way by the cowardly miscreants who were threatening to devour him if he did not lay daym his arms, but none of them was willing to take the first taste. Halting on a hill, where the Americans had rather the advantage, the brave Barbaranians set fire to the grass in a circle round the little party, perhaps preferring to devour them after being cooked, but they would not stay to be cooked, and the brave little Tal

tanzas (slaughtering of cattle) this year, as all the horses were taken by one party or the other. The scason was good.

**Yerra Buera, California, November 18th, 1846.*

My last was dated 28th August, when I informed you that the country was entirely in possession of the Americans. Since then the natives have revolted. More than two months now the leeward country has been under the Mexican flag. The Commodore left but small forces there and came to the north with most of his men; the Californians immediately commenced an insurrection, and had but little trouble in driving the few Americans from the country, or taking them prisoners. From St. Luis Objest to St. Juan Capustan, the country is in possession of the Californians; 130 Americans under Gillespie, have possession of St. Diego. Col. Fremont, with 300 men and 4 pieces of artillery, left Monterey on the 16th inst., for the South, where the U. S. ship Congress awaits his movements. Two months must clapse before peace is restored. The windward coast has remained comparatively quiet. Over 500 men have emigrated here this season, many of whom are now engaged with Col. Fremont, and the others are forming a busy settlement about St. Francisco. This is the central point and we have already something of a town; next year 200 houses will be built, being double the number now existing. As Americans can now hold property here, they have taken advantage of the times to secure building lots; speculation is active; large tracts of land are daily changing hands, and we see the bustle of American industry in all the north of California.

Another letter, dated 31st Nov., says:—

The U. S. ship Savannah has just arrived here. Mr. Larkin, U. S. Consúl, was taken prisoner by the Californians at San Juan, on his way to Monterey, and it was thought would be carried by them to Sonora.

MILITARY.

[From the Newark Advertiser, April 3.]

Captain Yard has received orders to march for Mexico, and he will take his departure from New York on Tuesday, with his company of volunteers.

Colonel Caleb Cushing reached New Orleans on the 46th ult.

[From the Norfolk Beacon, April 2.]

Commander Johnston, who is ordered to the Gosport navy yard in place of Commander Farragut, arrived herelyesterdayjin the steamer Herald, from Baltimore.

The U. S. steamer Union, Commander Rudd, from Washington, arrived, at this port yesterday morning, and proceeded up to the navy yard.

The United States steamer Scourge, Lieut. Hunter commanding, arrived at Havana on the 17th inst. in thirteen days from New York.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec—The Commercial Movement.

[From the Washington Union, April 1.]

We are glad to see the system of military itions proposed to be levied by the Fresident in approved in advance by the National Intelligibility in the period of the National Intelligibility in the period of the National Intelligibility in the period of the intelligence of the should never again have occasion the from their views, as regards the existing war wise. They are mistaken, however, in supposing system of collecting duties in the ports of Mes military contribution originated with their disting which will be commercially the minister to Mexico. Long prior to that publication ference to the files of the Union of the 22d I last, and among the papers laid before Congree President, at the very commencement of the sion, will be found an able despatch of Judge Secretary of the Navy, directing the colled duties on imports at a rate not exceeding sent tariff, in such of the ports of California, were actual mitted, as we have shown, as carly as the 5th of ber last, which orders have probably reached the nation before this date. In Tampico and Ma however, so much nearer to the capital of Mes where the measure would be calculated to produced ing. It was delayed, in hope that the contest terminated by peaceful negotiation. This, how been again and again tried by the President but success, and even since the adjournment of Con have received what must be regarded, at least present, the obstinct refugilation. This, how been again and again tried by the President but success, and even since the adjournment of Con have received what must be regarded, at least present, the obstinct refugilation. This, how been again and again tried by the President but success, and even since the adjournment of Con have received what must be regarded, at least present, the obstinct refugilation of his calculation of the last resident of the last of the last of the la

of dollars. in 1835, to \$368,000, in 1845, and ou from Mexico (almost exclusively specie) fell from 000. in 1835, to \$1.702,000, in 1845; and when nation as sovereign as Mexico, recognised a dependent government by the great power earth, and with as clear a right to decide destiny for herself-resolved, with our assent, to a State of this Union. Mexico, in defiance of e of right, and of every principle of justice, so after, announced war as existing with this coun proceeded in a short time, as well by atrociou cres, as by public military movements, to shed cious blood of American citizens upon the sacrone of the States of the American Union. A again, in a spirit of generous and magnanimous ance, which Mexico seems wholly unable or uny appreciate, we offered to negotiate for peace, at the rot agree to terminate this contest; but griendly offers and appeals are met by insulting and she seems resolved to continue this contains a seems of maintaining peace, and advancing best interests in common with those of all of the of the world. Peace was the policy and ardent the administration; but it has been frustrate perverse obstinacy of Mexico, in the war whas so unjustly commenced, and still more insists upon prosecuting against our country war occurred at the very period when the tration was engaged in endeavoring to full its sacred trusts, by reducing the duties, at tering the commerce of American people, greatly embarrassed and endangered the sthis benign policy, although it did not 'effect throw. The question now is, must the Americ submit to new and heavy loans and gravious or shall we subject the enemy by every lawful tion during the war to those burdens which hists upon imposing on us by refusing to term contest? We have endeavored by every offer onegotiation to prevent the occurrence of war itself has been prosecuted on our part in a spiri and forbearance amd lenity have not been appre Mexico; they have been mistaken by her for and timidity on our part, and it would seem nothing short of the most rigorous war, a

best means of bringing the contest to a speedy orable conclusion.

It will be seen that the Secretary of the 'whose estimate as to revenue heretofore have ecceled the results.' calculates on a large additive resources from these duties. He estimates also revenue will be largely augmented by the occu the ports on each side of the Mexican isthmus is about one hundred and thirty miles from seand securing the free transit across that isthmus and securing the free transit across that isthmus commerce, and that of all the world. At must the navigable waters of the two ocrosch within about sixty miles, the intermed tance being practicable for a canal or a railroad ever such a work at some period, may be comwould bring New Orleans within four days of it and within two weeks of California and Ordistance from New York would only be about greater, and our whole commerce would be within nearly thirty days of Asia. This imporject is thus alluded to in the extract which from Mr. Walker's last treasury report, of the ember last, in which, speaking of the warehous says: "Our chief commercial cities are alread than those of Europe to the centre of the territ merce, and population of the world, and are deno distant day, to be brought still nearer, waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall be unit Mexican isthmus, which, combined with our pon the Pacific, would revolutionize in our favor merce of the world, and more rapidly advance, ness, wealth and power than any event that has since the adoption of the constitution." Walker world that the great measure should be so ne complishment, as to be ranked among the great ments to be accomplished by the administratic sident Polk.

The city authorities of Portland, Me., have

E The city authorities of Portland, Me., have d to name the avenues and paths of the Western The avenues are to bear the names of trees paths those of bushes or vines.